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(54) **ARRAY ANTENNA OPTIMIZED FOR A BASE STATION COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**

(71) Applicant: **ACE TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION**, Incheon (KR)

(72) Inventors: **Seung-Cheol Lee**, Incheon (KR);  
**Seung-Chul Lee**, Busan (KR)

(73) Assignee: **ACE TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION**, Incheon (KR)

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**H01Q 21/06** (2006.01)  
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**H01Q 1/24** (2006.01)

*H01Q 21/08* (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **H01Q 21/30** (2013.01); *H01Q 1/246* (2013.01); *H01Q 3/26* (2013.01); *H01Q 3/44* (2013.01); *H01Q 5/0006* (2013.01); *H01Q 5/307* (2015.01); *H01Q 13/10* (2013.01); *H01Q 21/061* (2013.01); *H01Q 21/064* (2013.01); *H01Q 21/08* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ..... H01Q 3/44; H01Q 5/0006; H01Q 13/10; H01Q 21/064; H01Q 3/26; H01Q 21/061  
USPC ..... 343/700, 893, 729, 853, 776, 770  
See application file for complete search history.

(56)

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*Primary Examiner* — Joseph Lauture

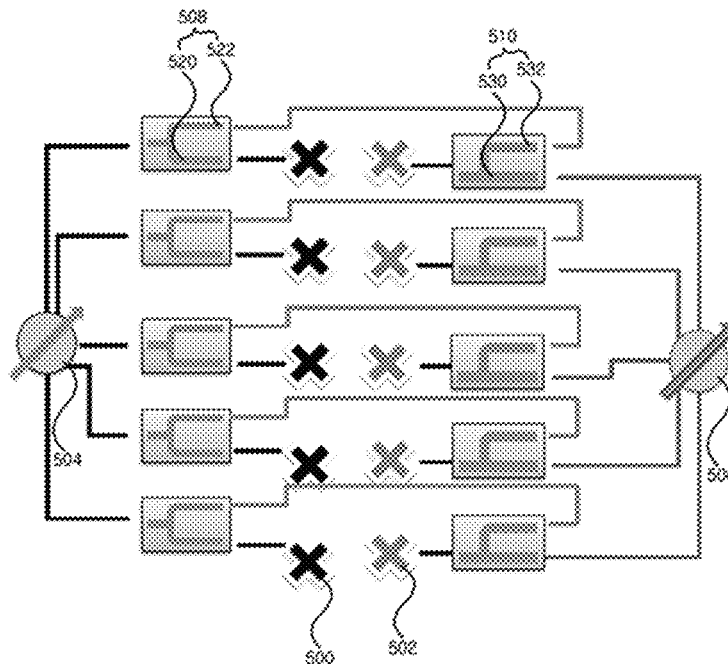
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — TechLaw LLP

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

Disclosed is an antenna in which certain radiators are shared for multiple frequency bands. The antenna may include at least one first radiator for a first frequency band; one or more second radiator for a second frequency band; and a third radiator. Here, the third radiator may be used when realizing the first frequency band and may also be used when realizing the second frequency band.

**13 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



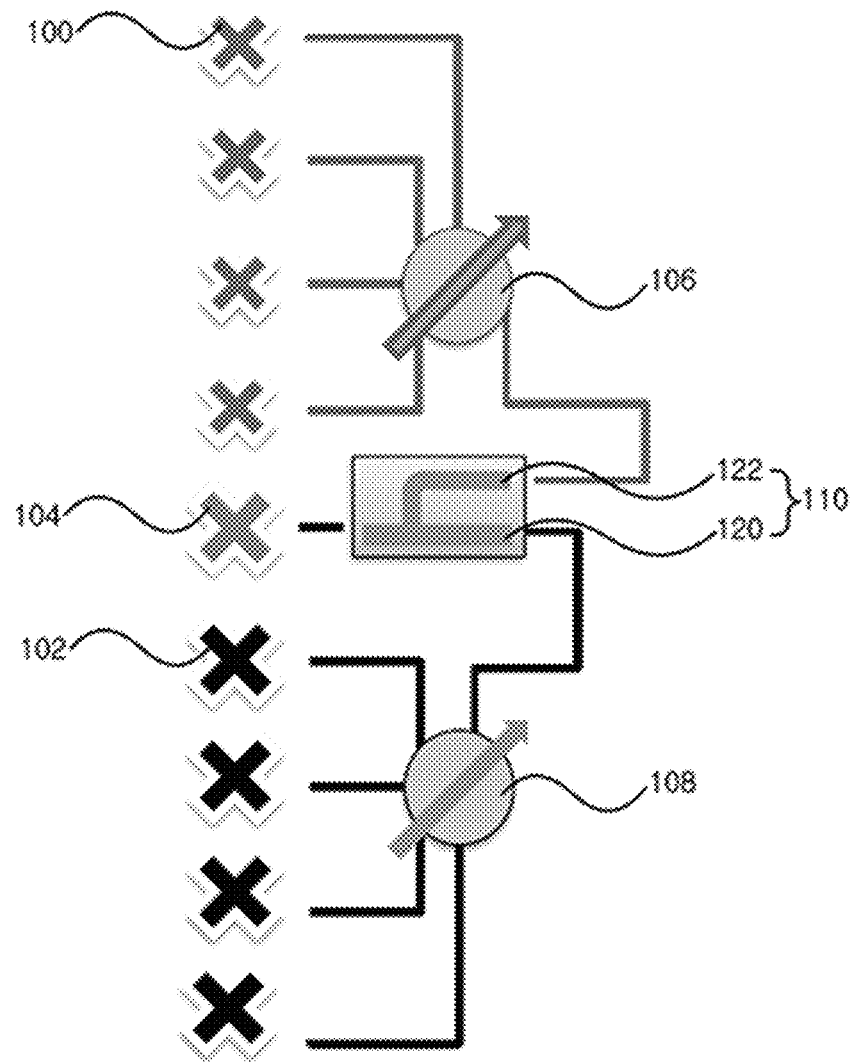


FIG. 1

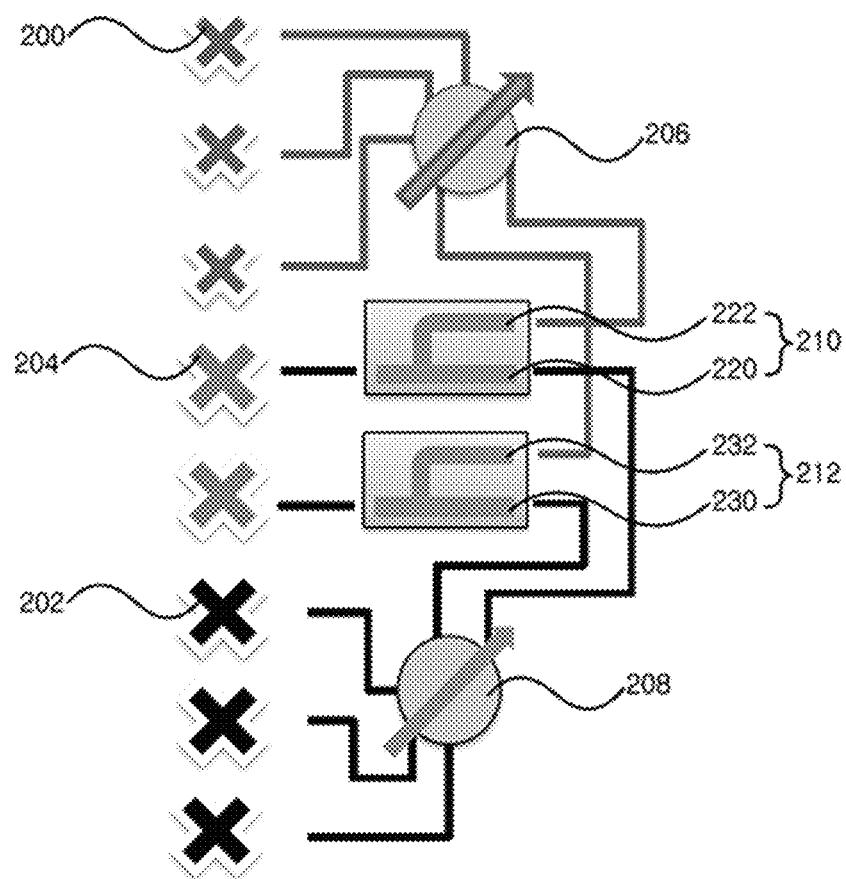


FIG. 2

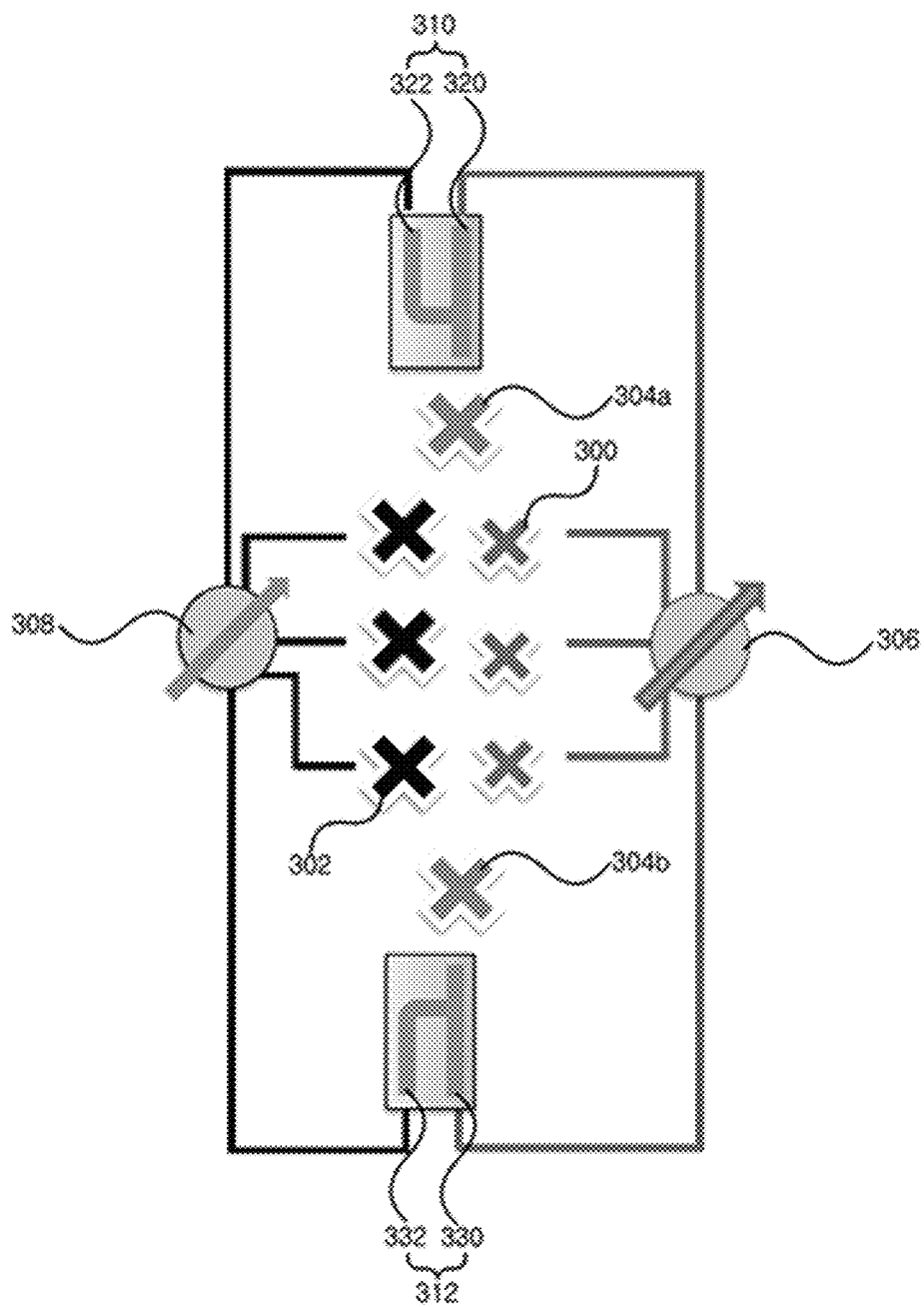


FIG. 3

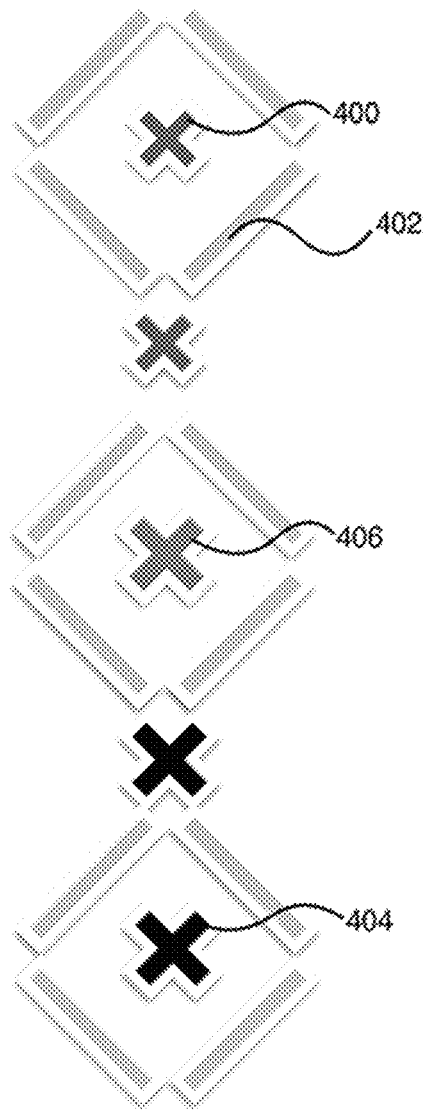


FIG. 4

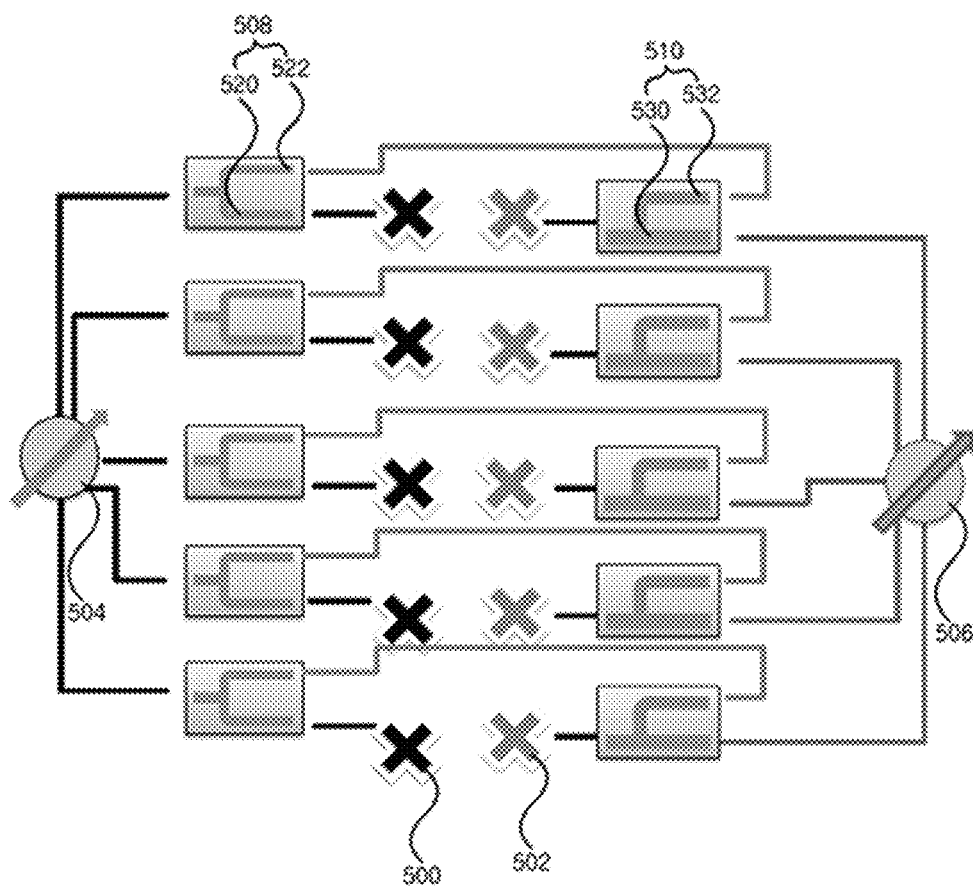


FIG. 5

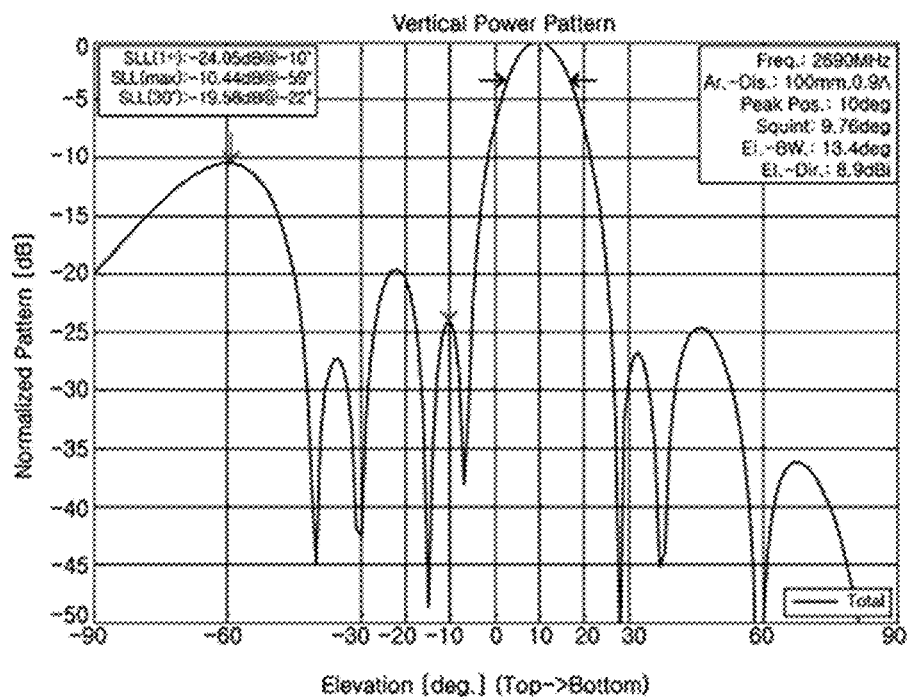


FIG. 6A

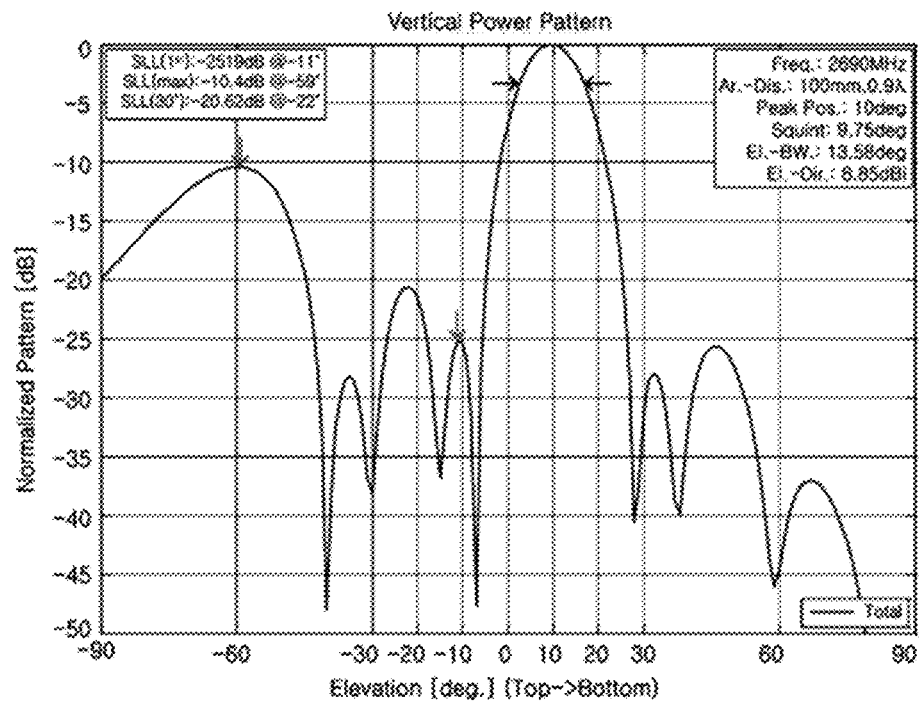


FIG. 6b

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## ARRAY ANTENNA OPTIMIZED FOR A BASE STATION COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 10-2013-0014529, filed with the Korean Intellectual Property Office on Feb. 8, 2013, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

### BACKGROUND

#### 1. Technical Field

The present invention relates to an array antenna optimized for a base station communication system.

#### 2. Description of the Related Art

An array antenna used in a base station generally includes radiators for each frequency band, for example as seen in Korean Patent Publication No. 2005-0088753. Thus, realizing multiple frequency bands would result in increases in both the size and weight of the antenna.

### SUMMARY

An aspect of the invention is to provide an antenna in which certain radiators are shared for multiple frequency bands.

To achieve the objective above, an embodiment of the invention provides an antenna that includes: at least one first radiator for a first frequency band; one or more second radiator for a second frequency band; and a third radiator, where the third radiator is used when realizing the first frequency band and is also used when realizing the second frequency band.

Another embodiment of the invention provides an antenna that includes: at least one first radiator; and one or more second radiator. Here, the first radiator and the second radiator are used for a first frequency band, and only the second radiator from among the radiators are used when realizing a second frequency band.

Still another embodiment of the invention provides an antenna that includes radiators. Here, some of the radiators are operated when realizing a first frequency band, some of the radiators are operated when realizing a second frequency band, and at least one of the radiators are used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides an antenna that includes: at least one radiator used commonly for a multiple number of frequency bands; and a phase shifter configured to supply power to the radiator.

An antenna based on an embodiment of the invention can share certain radiators for multiple frequency bands, thus making it possible to reduce the size and weight of the antenna as well as to lower the cost for manufacturing the antenna.

Additional aspects and advantages of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a first disclosed embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a second disclosed embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 3 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a third disclosed embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a fourth disclosed embodiment of the invention, for example a multi-band polarized antenna.

FIG. 5 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a fifth disclosed embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B illustrate the beam patterns of an antenna according to an embodiment of the invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Certain embodiments of the present invention are described below in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The present invention relates to an antenna, such as an array antenna for a base station, for example, and proposes a method of sharing some of the radiators for multiple frequency bands. This can reduce the size and weight of the antenna and can lower manufacturing costs.

Various possible structures for the antenna are described below in more detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a first disclosed embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 1, an antenna based on this embodiment can include at least one first radiator **100**, one or more second radiator **102**, a third radiator **104**, a first phase shifter **106**, a second phase shifter **108**, and a diplexer **110**.

Although it is not illustrated, the radiators **100**, **102**, and **104**, phase shifters **106** and **108**, and diplexer **110** can be arranged over a reflector plate (not shown) that is a conductor. The radiators **100**, **102**, and **104**, phase shifters **106** and **108**, and diplexer **110** can be arranged over the same side or over different sides of the reflector plate. For example, the reflectors **100**, **102**, and **104** and the diplexer **110** can be arranged over an upper surface of the reflector plate, while the phase shifters **106** and **108** can be arranged at the reverse side of the reflector plate. The connections between the radiators **100**, **102**, and **104** and the phase shifters **106** and **108**, the connections between the phase shifters **106** and **108** and the diplexer **110**, and the connection between the third radiator **104** and the diplexer **110** in FIG. 1 can be realized by cables or conductive patterns. The connections are not limited to particular types, as long as the components are electrically connected.

The phase shifters **106** and **108** may serve to deliver the inputted power to the respective radiators **100**, **102**, or **104**, and to vary the phase of the power (RF signals) delivered respectively to the radiators **100**, **102** or **104**. These phase shifters **106** and **108** are not limited to a particular type. However, in the sense that power is being supplied, it can also be said that power supply elements, rather than phase shifters, are electrically connected to the radiators.

The diplexer **110** refers to an element that delivers two RF signals to the third radiator **104** without having the two RF signals affect each other.

The first radiators **100** can be elements for a first frequency band, while the second radiators **102** can be elements for a second frequency band.

The third radiator **104** can be used for both the first frequency band and the second frequency band, and for example can be arranged between the first radiators **100** and the second radiators **102**.

For example, when the antenna outputs a radiation pattern for a high frequency band, the first radiators **100** and the third radiator **104** can be used. Conversely, when the antenna out-

puts a radiation pattern for a low frequency band, the second radiators **102** and the third radiator **104** can be used.

That is, the third radiator **104** can be used commonly for realizing a first frequency band and a second frequency band.

First, the overall structure of the antenna is described below.

The first phase shifter **106** may be electrically connected with the first radiators **100** and the third radiator **104**. However, the first phase shifter **106** may be electrically connected to the third radiator **104** through the diplexer **110**. According to an embodiment of the invention, the first radiators **100** and the third radiator **104** can be arranged over the reflector plate in certain intervals, and the phases of the electrical power provided to the first radiators **100** and third radiator **104** can be subject to certain conditions. For example, the phases of the power provided to the first radiators **100** and third radiator **104** can be incremented sequentially by  $\theta$ .

The second phase shifter **108** may be electrically connected with the second radiators **102** and the third radiator **104**. However, the second phase shifter **108** may be electrically connected to the third radiator **104** through the diplexer **110**. According to an embodiment of the invention, the second radiators **102** and the third radiator **104** can be arranged over the reflector plate in certain intervals, and the phases of the electrical power provided to the second radiators **102** and third radiator **104** can be subject to certain conditions. For example, the phases of the power provided to the first radiators **100** and third radiator **104** can be incremented sequentially by  $\theta$ .

A description will now be provided below of the procedures for outputting radiation patterns with such structure.

When outputting a radiation pattern for a first frequency band, e.g. 2.6 GHz, a power source (not shown) can supply power to each of the first radiators **100** through the first phase shifter **106**, and can supply power to the third radiator **104** through the first phase shifter **106** and a second conductive line **122** of the diplexer **110**. Here, the power source may not supply power to the second phase shifter **108**. As a result, the antenna can output a radiation pattern for the first frequency band.

When outputting a radiation pattern for a second frequency band, e.g. 1.8 GHz, the power source can supply power to each of the second radiators **102** through the second phase shifter **108**, and can supply power to the third radiator **104** through the second phase shifter **108** and a first conductive line **120** of the diplexer **110**. Here, the power source may not supply power to the first phase shifter **106**. As a result, the antenna can output a radiation pattern for the second frequency band.

In summary, an antenna based on this embodiment can include a radiator **104** that can be used commonly for multiple frequency bands.

A conventional antenna may include separate radiators for a first frequency band and separate radiators for a second frequency band. Thus, the number of radiators would have to be increased in proportion to the frequency bands of which realization is desired.

However, an antenna based on an embodiment of the invention may include at least one radiator **104** that can be used commonly in multiple frequency bands. Consequently, the number of radiators used in an antenna according to an embodiment of the invention can be smaller than the number of radiators used in a conventional antenna. Therefore, an antenna according to an embodiment of the invention can be provided in a reduced size and a reduced weight, and also with reduced manufacturing costs.

Although it was not mentioned above, the third radiator **104** can have the same structure as that of a first radiator **100** or the same structure as that of a second radiator **102**. In FIG. 1, the third radiator **104** has the same structure as that of a second radiator **102**. Of course, the third radiator **104** can have a different structure from those of the first radiator **100** and second radiator **102**. The structure of the third radiator **104** can be designed adaptively according to the frequency band desired for realization.

FIG. 2 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a second disclosed embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 2, an antenna based on this embodiment can include at least one first radiator **200**, one or more second radiator **202**, third radiators **204**, a first phase shifter **206**, a second phase shifter **208**, a first diplexer **210**, and a second diplexer **212**.

Unlike the first disclosed embodiment, in which just one radiator **104** was used commonly for frequency bands, this embodiment can use a multiple number of third radiators **204** commonly for frequency bands.

A diplexer **210** or **212** may be arranged between each of the third radiators **204** and the corresponding phase shifters **206** or **208**. That is, the third radiator **204** may be electrically connected with the phase shifters **206** or **208** by way of a diplexer **210** or **212**.

When the antenna outputs a radiation pattern for a first frequency band, e.g. 2.6 GHz, the first phase shifter **206** can supply power to each of the first radiators **200**, supply power to a corresponding third radiator **204** by way of a second conductive line **222** of the first diplexer **210**, and supply power to a corresponding third radiator **204** by way of a fourth conductive line **232** of the second diplexer **212**.

When the antenna outputs a radiation pattern for a second frequency band, e.g. 1.8 GHz, the second phase shifter **208** can supply power to each of the second radiators **202**, supply power to a corresponding third radiator **204** by way of a first conductive line **220** of the first diplexer **210**, and supply power to a corresponding third radiator **204** by way of a third conductive line **230** of the second diplexer **212**.

That is, multiple third radiators **204** can be used commonly for multiple frequency bands. Here, the third radiators **204** can have the same structure as that of a first radiator **200** or a second radiator **202**. Alternatively, one of the third radiators **204** can have the same structure as that of a first radiator **200**, while another third radiator **204** can have the same structure as that of a second radiator **202**.

As described with reference to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, the antenna can include at least one third radiator that can be used commonly for multiple frequency bands. Here, the third radiator can be arranged in series with the first radiators and the second radiators.

FIG. 3 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a third disclosed embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 3, an antenna based on this embodiment can include at least one first radiator **300**, one or more second radiator **302**, third radiators **304a** and **304b**, a first phase shifter **306**, a second phase shifter **308**, a first diplexer **310**, and a second diplexer **312**.

Unlike the first disclosed embodiment and the second disclosed embodiment, in which the radiators were arranged in series, an antenna based on this embodiment can have the first radiators **300** and the second radiators **302** arranged in parallel, with the third radiators **304a** and **304b** arranged staggered with respect to the first radiators **300** and second radiators **302**.

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The method of supplying power to the radiators **300**, **302**, and **304** is similar to that of the second disclosed embodiment and thus is not described here in further detail.

According to an embodiment of the invention, the third radiators **304a** and **304b** can have the same structure as that of a second radiator **302** for a low frequency band.

While the above refers to two third radiators **304a** and **304b**, it is also possible to have just one third radiator. In this case, the four first radiators can be arranged sequentially, the four second radiators can be arranged sequentially with respect to one another and in parallel with the first radiators, and the one third radiator can be arranged staggered with respect to the first radiators and second radiators.

While the above refers to the third radiators **304a** and **304b** being arranged in a staggered manner with respect to the first radiators **300** and second radiators **302**, it can also be arranged in series with the first radiators **300** or the second radiators **302**.

FIG. 4 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a fourth disclosed embodiment of the invention, for example a multi-band polarized antenna.

Referring to FIG. 4, the antenna may be a dual-band dual-polarized (DBDP) antenna, from among the types of multi-band polarized antennas, and can include radiators **400**, **404**, and **406** for a high frequency band and fourth radiators **402** for a low frequency band.

The radiators **400**, **404**, and **406** can be arranged inside the fourth radiators **402** or in-between the fourth radiators **402**.

From among the radiators **400**, **404**, and **406** for a high frequency band, the first radiators **400** and the third radiator **406** can be used when realizing a 2.6 GHz band, for example, while the second radiators **404** and the third radiator **406** can be used when realizing a 1.8 GHz band, for example. In other words, the third radiator **406** can be shared for multiple frequency bands. Here, the third radiator **406** can have the same structure as that of a second radiator **404**.

That is, the antenna can realize three frequency bands, for which the third radiator **406** can be shared.

FIG. 5 schematically illustrates an antenna according to a fifth disclosed embodiment of the invention.

Referring to FIG. 5, an antenna based on this embodiment can include at least one first radiator **500**, one or more second radiator **502**, a first phase shifter **504**, a second phase shifter **506**, at least one **508**, and one or more diplexer **510**.

The first radiators **500** and the second radiators **502** may be arranged in parallel, i.e. facing each other. According to an embodiment of the invention, the first radiators **500** and the second radiators **502** can have the same structure.

Unlike the previously disclosed embodiments, the second radiators **502** can realize a second frequency band independently, but can also realize a first frequency band together with the first radiators **500**. That is, all of the second radiators **502** can be shared for the first frequency band.

When the antenna outputs the radiation pattern for a first frequency band, the first phase shifter **504** may supply power to the respective first radiators **500** by way of the first conductive lines **520** of the dividers **508**, and may supply power to the respective second radiators **502** by way of the second conductive lines **520** of the dividers **508** and the fourth conductive lines **532** of the diplexers **510**.

When the antenna outputs the radiation pattern for a second frequency band, the second phase shifter **506** can supply power to the respective second radiators **502** by way of the third conductive lines **530** of the diplexers **510**. Here, the first phase shifter **504** may not be operated.

As described with reference to the first to fifth disclosed embodiments, the antenna can include multiple radiators,

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where some of the radiators may be operated when realizing a first frequency band, and some of the radiators may be operated when realizing a first frequency band, with at least one of the radiators operated both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band.

According to an embodiment of the invention, a radiator that is used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band can have a different structure from some of the radiators.

According to another embodiment of the invention, the power supplied to the radiator, which is used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band, can be different when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band. For example, a different phase shifter can supply power to the shared radiator for each frequency band.

According to still another embodiment of the invention, the radiators that are used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band can be arranged adjacent to one another.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention, the radiator used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band can be different according to the first frequency band and the second frequency band. For example, the radiator that is shared when the first frequency band is 1.8 GHz and the second frequency band is 2.6 GHz can be different from the radiator that is shared when the first frequency band is 1.2 GHz and the second frequency band is 2.2 GHz.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B illustrate the beam patterns of an antenna according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6A illustrates the beam pattern of an antenna in which the first radiators and the second radiators are arranged in series with no shared radiators, while FIG. 6B illustrates the beam pattern of an antenna according to the first disclosed embodiment in which a third radiator is shared.

Referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B, it can be seen that a conventional antenna and an antenna based on an embodiment of the invention output similar beam patterns. Thus, an antenna based on an embodiment of the invention can provide satisfactory communication services even with a reduced size and weight. Of course, the ratio of power supplied to the radiators may differ between an antenna based on an embodiment of the invention and a conventional antenna.

The embodiments of the invention described above are disclosed for illustrative purposes. Those of ordinary skill in the field of art to which the present invention pertains would understand that various modifications, alterations, and additions can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, and that such modifications, alterations, and additions are encompassed by the scope of claims below.

What is claimed is:

1. An antenna comprising:
  - at least one first radiator for a first frequency band;
  - one or more second radiator for a second frequency band; and
  - a third radiator,
 wherein the third radiator is used when realizing the first frequency band and is also used when realizing the second frequency band; and
  - wherein the third radiator is arranged between the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator, and wherein the at least one first radiator, the third radiator, and the one or more second radiator are arranged in series over a reflector plate.

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2. The antenna of claim 1, further comprising:  
a first phase shifter electrically connected with the at least one radiator;

a second phase shifter electrically connected with the one or more second radiator; and

a diplexer,

wherein the first phase shifter supplies power to the third radiator through a first conductive line of the diplexer when realizing the first frequency band, and the second phase shifter supplies power to the third radiator through a second conductive line of the diplexer when realizing the second frequency band.

3. The antenna of claim 1, wherein the third radiator has a same structure as that of a radiator for a low frequency band from among the frequency bands.

4. The antenna of claim 1, wherein the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator are arranged in parallel over a reflector plate such that the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator face each other.

5. The antenna of claim 4, wherein the third radiator is arranged in a staggered manner with respect to the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator.

6. The antenna of claim 1, further comprising:

fourth radiators for a third frequency band,

wherein the at least one first radiator is arranged respectively within some of the fourth radiators, the one or more second radiator are arranged respectively within some of the fourth radiators, and the third radiator is arranged within another of the fourth radiators.

7. An antenna comprising:

at least one first radiator; and

one or more second radiator,

wherein the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator are used for a first frequency band, and only the one or more second radiator from among the radiators are used when realizing a second frequency band; and

wherein the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator are arranged in parallel over a reflector

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plate such that the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator face each other.

8. The antenna of claim 7, further comprising:

a first phase shifter; and

a second phase shifter,

wherein the first phase shifter is electrically connected with the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator, and the second phase shifter is electrically connected with only the one or more second radiator.

9. The antenna of claim 8, further comprising dividers, wherein the first phase shifter dividers power by way of the dividers to the at least one first radiator and the one or more second radiator.

10. An antenna comprising radiators, wherein some of the radiators are operated when realizing a first frequency band, some of the radiators are operated when realizing a second frequency band, and at least one of the radiators are used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band; and

wherein power supplied to the radiator used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band is different when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band.

11. The antenna of claim 10, wherein the radiator used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band has a different structure from that of some of the radiators.

12. The antenna of claim 10, wherein the radiators used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band are arranged adjacent to one another.

13. The antenna of claim 10, wherein the radiator used both when realizing the first frequency band and when realizing the second frequency band is different according to the first frequency band and the second frequency band.

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